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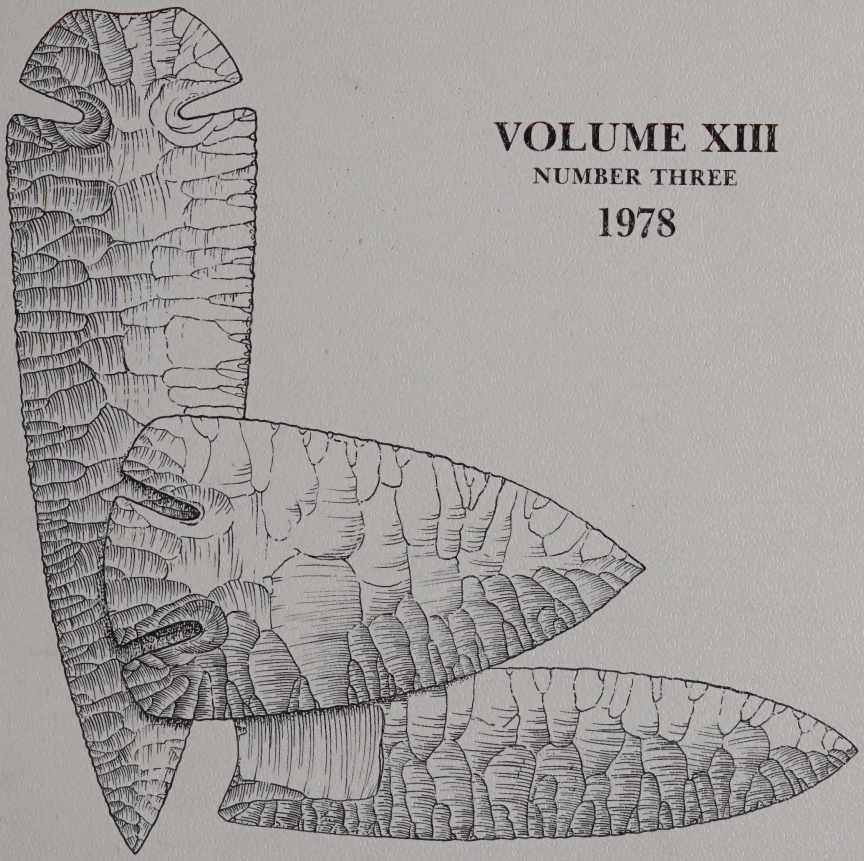
The Redskin



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NUMBER THREE
1978

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Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 3

The Redskin

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PORPHYRY BIRDSTONE

By John Baldwin

The most highly prized specimen of the birdstone fancier and collector are the hardstone popeye birds. This is due to two reasons. First, most hardstone and porphyry birdstones are just beautiful examples of prehistoric art. They represent the finished product of the artist bird makers' greatest challenge. He had to create the highly stylized masterpiece from the hardest material he could find. This material was then painstakingly pecked, ground, carved and polished until the end result appeared; beautiful material being transformed into more; an object of meaning.

Secondly, the percentage of porphyry popeye birds is low. From over 1300 birdstones pictured in Earl Townsend's, *Birdstones Of The North American Indian,* he features only 68 porphyry popeye birds. This fact conclusively indicates rarity and naturally makes for a coveted and more desirable artifact.

The accompanying page photographs are 3 views of one of the few Canadian birds to make its way into the United States. Although this bird came from a Michigan collection, current research indicates it was obtained from the Canadian farmer finder. The exact location is currently being sought. This bird was fashioned from tan speckled porphyry with varying size phenocrysts weathered to a brown yellow. The ridged bases are drilled deep, giving the impression that its creator took every precaution to prevent bridge breakage. The head has drilled nostrils. Many shape dimensions about this bird indicates Canadian origin and perhaps some elaborate study on this may reveal more about the mysterious birdstones.

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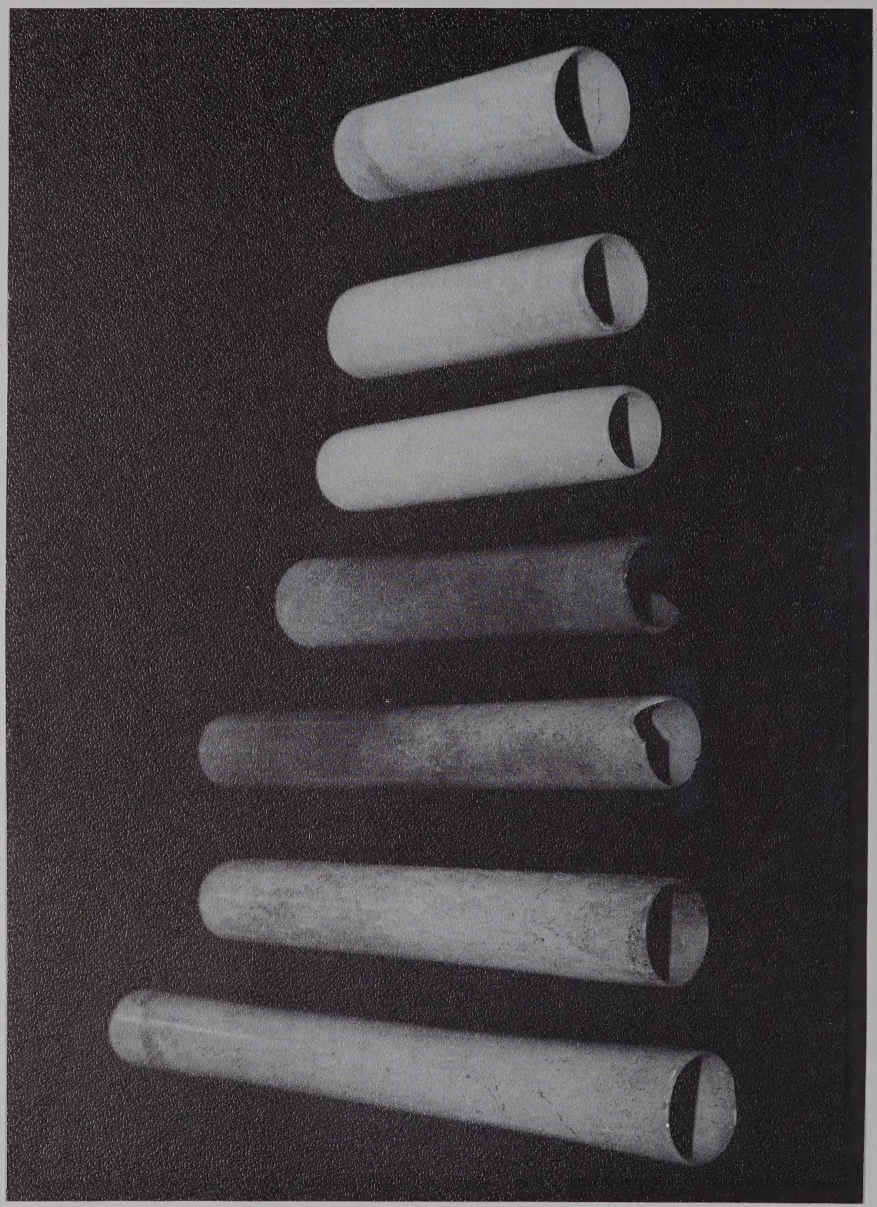
Three views of a popeye porphyry birdstone. Found in Canada.
from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan



Seven Adena blocked end tube pipes. They were made from gray Ohio pipestone and were found in an Adena burial area as a cache with Ohio flintridge spears, copper and slate material. These pipes range in length from an unprecedented 10⅛ inches to 3¾ inches long. Article on page 86.

Three colorful Ohio flintridge chalcedony Adena oval blades. These 3 were found together in a cache. They are 6, 7, and 8 inches long, very thin and have no damage or restoration. The modern collector has recently realized the Adena blades' rarity and value. Twenty to thirty years ago these types of blades were made into notched Hopewells and stemmed Adenas, as at that time a notched point brought more money. Some of the finest flintridge artwork is represented by Adena oval blades. These three were fashioned from 3 different multi-colored Ohio flintridge nodules.

ADENA CACHE

Lynn Munger — Angola, Indiana

Tube pipes, spears and gorgets were artfully fashioned by the Adena craftsman and deposited with care to lie undisturbed for 2500 plus years. Storms came and went, winds blew, tribal skirmishes were fought overhead and there were endless days of tranquility while the relics lay lazily in their crypt. The beginning of the end came one August morning with the faint rumbling noise of a bulldozer, directed by a road building crew to level that knoll in preparation for making a road bed. The noise of the hungry metal monster grew louder as it approached and as the blade finally gouged into the earth and pushed through the heart of the relic cache, a shuddering crunching sound reduced some of the relics to shreds. A few more fortunate specimens rolled up on the soft earth without damage.

Most of the workers had their minds on their work, however, there was one whose attention was called to the site of the "big stone arrowhead" lying on the ground. A closer look excited further interest and closer inspection revealed several large and small chunks of broken flint and portions of tube pipes. These were picked up by the worker, placed on his truck seat and the incident pushed aside until that night when he returned home. He took the relics in the house and showed them to his wife who reminded him that a friend of his collected Indian relics. A phone call to his friend excited an intense interest and the friend was not satisfied with just a phone call but drove over to talk about it and see what his friend had found.

At the crack of dawn, the collector was on the site with a shovel, rake and screen. Diligent searching where the other relics were unearthed revealed several more large spears and some tubular pipes, as well as some broken pieces and an Adena gorget. At noon, his wife drove up, bringing him sandwiches and drinks. While he ate, she took a small shovel and started probing around near where he had been digging. A clinking noise alerted her that something was underfoot besides soil and she carefully combed back the earth to reveal a cache of quartz blades, 27 in all, and she had broken only one while unearthing them. Subsequent trips back to that area produced a few more spears and tubular pipes and many broken parts that had been reduced by the road work. This site is still being hunted with the location being kept secret.

For further information about this Adena cache material, read the Editor's notes on page 88.

Only two times before in relic history have comparable stemmed Adena Ohio flintridge blades appeared. Both found their way to the Dr. T. Hugh Young collection and are now believed in the Thomas Gilcrease Foundation.

One stemmed blade is 9¾ inches. It is colorful Ohio flintridge and had some edge damage. It is labeled Nashville, Tenn. area. The second large spear in the 9 inch range was collected by Dr. Leon Kramer. Dr. Kramer is pictured in Who's Who I holding his prize.

The pictured 9½ inch stemmed Adena beauty was part of an Adena cache. It was created from Ohio flintridge chalcedony with white and blue quartz inclusions running across and dotting the blade. This Adena spear is the ultra classic Adena shape. Only a very few authentic flintridge spears reach this length.

9½ inch long flintridge Adena spear. Information on facing page.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The discoveries of quality Adena Ohio material in the East is relatively common. There are documented finds in Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. All of these finds included cultural Adena trait relics such as the blocked-end Adena tube pipes made from gray Ohio pipestone from the Portsmouth, Ohio area. Adena oval and stemmed Robbins type blades made from Ohio flintridge chalcedony. Stemmed Adena points made from Indiana hornstone. Slate gorgets of the expanded center and reel shape types and copper gorgets, breast plates and beads.

It is suspected that this material was made in southern Ohio and then carried by the priests, chiefs or shamans to all parts of their territorial maxima. These fine relics were then interred with the leaders to imply and establish cultural richness and complexity. The total area of classic Adena ranges from eastern Illinois to the East Coast and from central Michigan to central Tennessee. It is entirely possible that there is as much or more classic Ohio origin Adena material buried outside of Ohio than in.

This pictured material was found as three separate cache burials in the same general area. A forthcoming publication will disclose the exact location. We are glad that a collector had the interest to recover that which otherwise might have suffered total destruction in the path of progress.

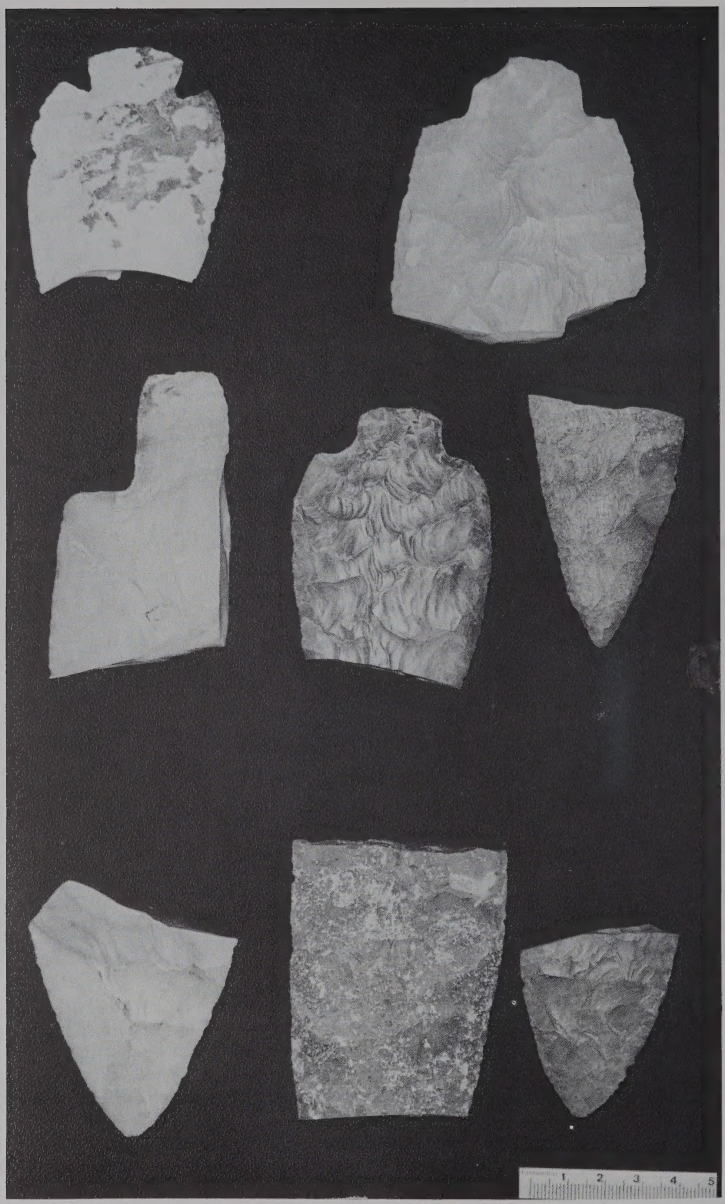
Cremated slate expanded center gorget. Six Adena copper beads and an Ohio flintridge chalcedony Adena blade. This blade is four inches long, very thin and displays exceptional workmanship and color. Part of the Adena cache finds.

These photographed stemmed Adena blades were found as part of a cache of quality Adena material. The non broken specimens range in length from 7 to 4 inches. They are all very thin. Many times flintridge Adenas are thick and rough. This group of points displays unequaled workmanship. Exactly 23 different blades were recovered, counting pieces and complete relics.

The material used to make them were varied colors of Ohio flintridge. Two had been made from Indiana hornestone and three were fashioned from an unknown redish quartz-like material.

The stemmed points display the 3 different Adena bases; square base straight shoulder, square base pointed shoulder and rounded base pointed shoulder. Several of the blades were prehistorically resharpened.

It is hard to say how long some of the broken pieces once were. It is hoped that further searching will produce some connecting halves.



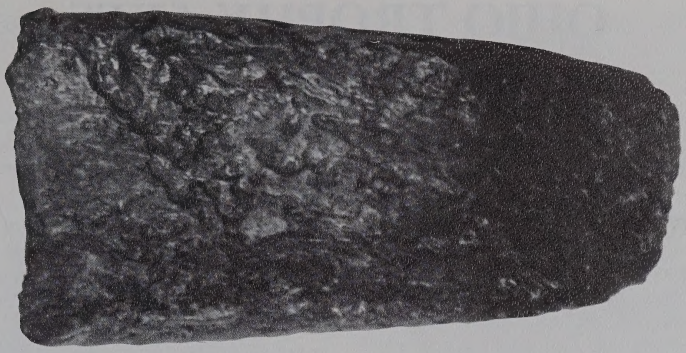
Some of the broken Adena blades recovered from an Adena cache. Visual speculation of the lower left point and middle left base indicate it could have been in the 9 inch range. This material is flintridge, Indiana hornstone and an unknown red Quartz stone.

These eight Quartz blades; part of 27 total; were found as a cache close to where the other pictured Adena material was found. Quartz material of this type is from the Midwest and is very seldom found in the East. The longest of this cache was also the only stemmed point. Lower right. 4½ inches.

Left - 5⅛ inch Ohio flintridge dovetail, Crawford Co., Ohio. Right - 5⅝ inch Ohio flintridge dovetail. Former Kieger Collection. If you have only two dovetails worthy of printing in our specialized dovetail issue, we want a photo of them. Remember, the clearer the original, the better they will reproduce.

This dark green porphyry birdstone was found in Michigan many years ago. It has long, round eyes with tear drop ridges running down to the under cut neck. The phenocrysts are a bright yellow gold color and cover the entire body. This is one of the few popeye porphyry birds to have a flat drilled base. The fan tail is much wider than the body of the bird. Prior to coming back to Michigan this bird spent time in Missouri and Illinois. If you have a birdstone, we want a photograph of it for publication in our specialized birdstone issue.

Artifacts on this page collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan



Actual size photo of a copper spud or gouge found near Baldwin, Michigan. Our plans are to publish the next issue as the specialized copper issue. If you have good copper relics, rush photographs to your *Redskin* editor.

SPECIALIZED ISSUE

DOVETAIL
BIRDSTONE
PREHISTORIC COPPER

The officers and editorial staff need your help in completing our specialized issues. If you have not sent us good photographs of your best dovetails or your non Townsend Birdstone Book pictured birdstones, or your prehistoric copper artifacts, please do so at once. These specialized issues are near completion and your pictures may just finish an issue so we can go to press. These issues are now full of exciting and never before pictured relics. We will exclude owner name if you so desire. We have already had book dealer inquiries into handling these specialized issues as additions to their inventories.

This goal of the Genuine Indian Relic Society to provide these educational references and documentaries needs the support and help of every member.

The prehistoric copper issue will be published as the *Redskin* final 1978 issue. Plans are now being made for other specialized issues; pottery, bannerstones, stone axes, gorgets and pendants and various flint types are some of the upcoming topics.

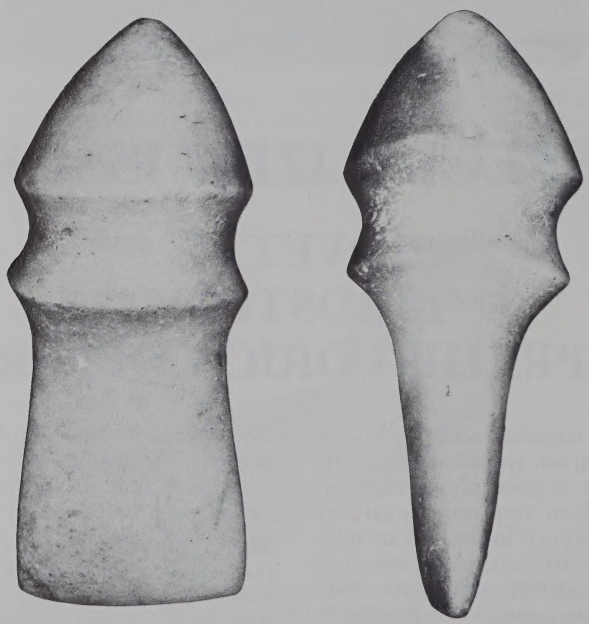
Send information to your editor: John Baldwin, 6041 Lakeshore Dr., West Olive, MI 49460.

OHIO TROPHY AXES

By John Baldwin

Searching photographs of collections and visiting and viewing most of the major collections has produced some conclusions about Ohio trophy axes. A definite lack of specimens indicates this may be the rarest of all grooved stone axe types. Very few examples are available for study and of these examples about 20 or less are the ultra classics. These 20 are all highly stylized, finished to a very smooth surface and were made from colorful material such as quartz, colorful granite or gneiss. It is from these 20 specimens that the name trophy axe and all general assumptions as to their use and purpose has been formulated. My research provided no burial or cultural association. All specimens studied were isolated surface finds. With no connecting evidence available we must derive all answers from the physical qualities of the axe itself.

The fact that many bits and edges were bluntly rounded or squared off in some cases indicates this axe type was not generally used for axe cutting functions. The choice of colorful material and the exceptional workmanship indicates the axe was highly thought of and most likely prized or used in some ceremonial function. The 80 or so lesser Ohio trophy axe specimens studied all possess the trophy axe qualities with the big exception usually being the lack of high surface polish.



Face and edge view of a tan and gold quartz Ohio trophy axe. 5½ inches long, Ohio, county unknown. A. T. Werley originally collected this artifact. Stan Copeland of Columbus acquired it from the famous Werley Collection and had it pictured with him in Who's Who I. Copeland then sold it and it stayed in Lafayette, Indiana, for several years. This specimen has a very squared bit edge and blade sides. It is the full grooved straight bit type.

Editor's Collection

Two fine Ohio trophy axes. Left: Found in Hamilton County, Ohio. It is the ¾ groove straight blade type, fashioned from a dark sandstone. It is 5⅛ inches long with the squared blade edge and bit edge. The fact that it is made from sandstone (a material not conducive to axe functions) also indicates the ceremonial aspect. Right: Ohio trophy axe of the full grooved duck billed type. It is listed as from Ohio; Dr. Meuser collection. It is 6⅛ inches long, fashioned from white and green quartz. It was never polished to the high gloss as seen on several. Both of these axes have the narrow blade in edge view.

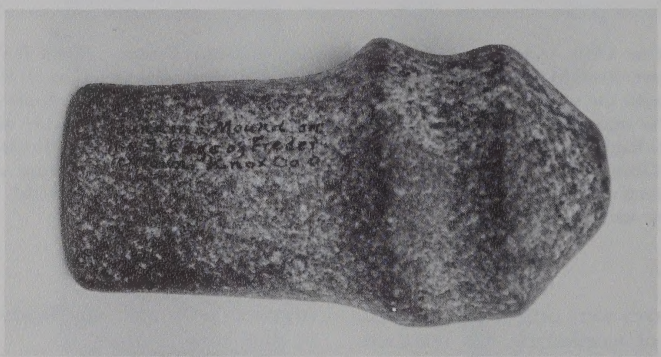
from the collection of
Owen Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Some of these axes were originally polished and the years of weathering has rendered them rough. Some, it appears, were never polished, perhaps intentionally or as the result of cultural decline.

There are 4 basic Ohio trophy axe shapes. Three quarter groove straight blade and three quarter groove duck billed or flaired blade. Full groove straight blade and full groove flaired blade. They all have the rounded poll with the blade very narrow in edge view.

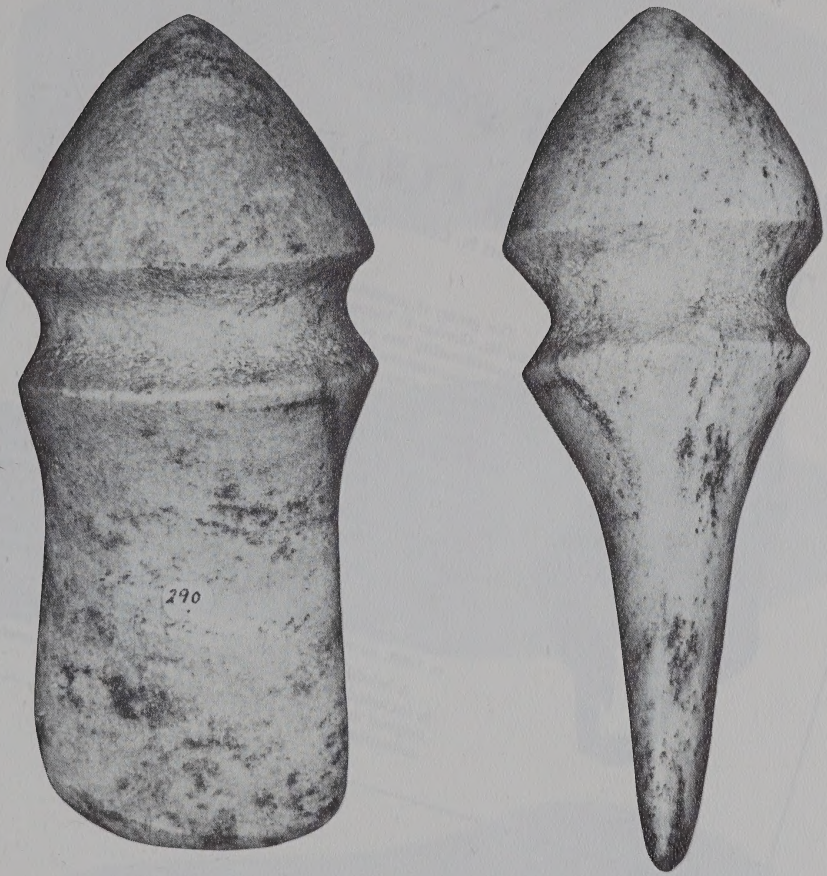
A credible age placement is really a guess. Because several axes were found on sites producing Archaic material, a placement of general Archaic is well accepted at this time. These axes may someday prove to have belonged to an Ohio based culture as they are found almost exclusively in Ohio and immediate fringe area states.

Two Ohio trophy axes of the lesser type. Both were fashioned from Quartz type material. They are the full grooved straight blade type that were never polished smooth. Both have the narrow blade in edge view. They were both collected by Dr. Meuser and released at his auction. Left: Auglaize County, Ohio. 4½ inches long. Right: Auglaize County, Ohio. 4⅝ inches long.



This axe is a variation of the Ohio trophy axe types. It has the narrow blade and square edges on the blade and bit. It is ¾ groove but doesn't have the phalic poll or any surface polish. 6 inches long. It was fashioned from green granite and is labeled as having been found in a mound on the south edge of Frederick Town, Knox County, Ohio. This information alone is not conclusive enough to link the trophy axe with any cultures.

Specimens on this page from the collection of
Owen Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan



Face and edge view of cream light and dark green quartz Ohio trophy axe. This axe is the oldest pictured Ohio trophy as it appears full size in the Payne Collection book, 1936. Data in the Payne book states from Illinois River, Carrolton. Byron Knoblock purchased this axe in 1937 and featured it in several axe articles with a more likely Ohio provenience. Mr. Knoblock retained this specimen for 39 years until it sold in 1976. It is the full grooved flaired blade type. It has a rounded sharp cutting edge. Size 6¼ inches long.

from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan

ANNOUNCING A NEW BOOK...

THE MEUSER COLLECTION

by Robert N. Converse

The group of prehistoric Indian artifacts assembled by the late Dr. Gordon F. Meuser of Columbus, Ohio, was unquestionably one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the eastern United States. THE MEUSER COLLECTION by Robert N. Converse, a hardbound book of over 180 pages, is devoted entirely to this large and superb collection . . . one which was dispersed after Dr. Meuser's death for nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Since few people had the good fortune to view these artifacts when Dr. Meuser had them, THE MEUSER COLLECTION will provide for collectors, students, archaeologists, museums, and libraries, a photographic record of this outstanding lifelong accumulation of prehistoric art.

Over one thousand views of the most unique and important Meuser pieces are shown as are the photographs of the approximately 2,700 pieces pictured in the sale catalogue. Sources for the photographs are from the author's file, begun in 1968, as well as from collectors, museums, and others.

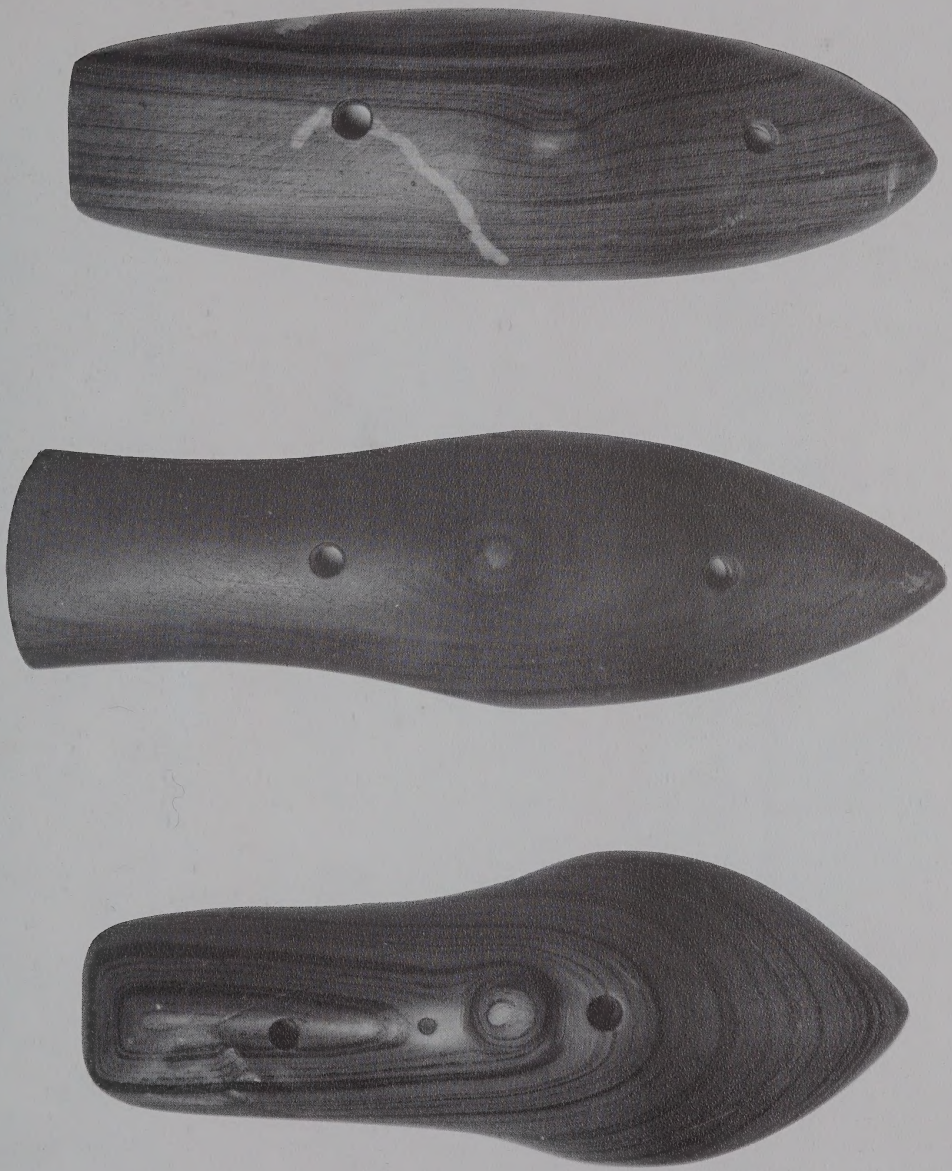
A brief history of Dr. Meuser and his collecting activities is included along with many pictures of the collection in the original cases. No museum could have duplicated the Meuser collection nor will a similar accumulation ever be seen again.

EDITOR NOTES

Anyone interested in slate artifacts pipes and other Ohio types should have this publication in his library. 600 plus quality black and white photos and 4 color plates record the Meuser Collection.

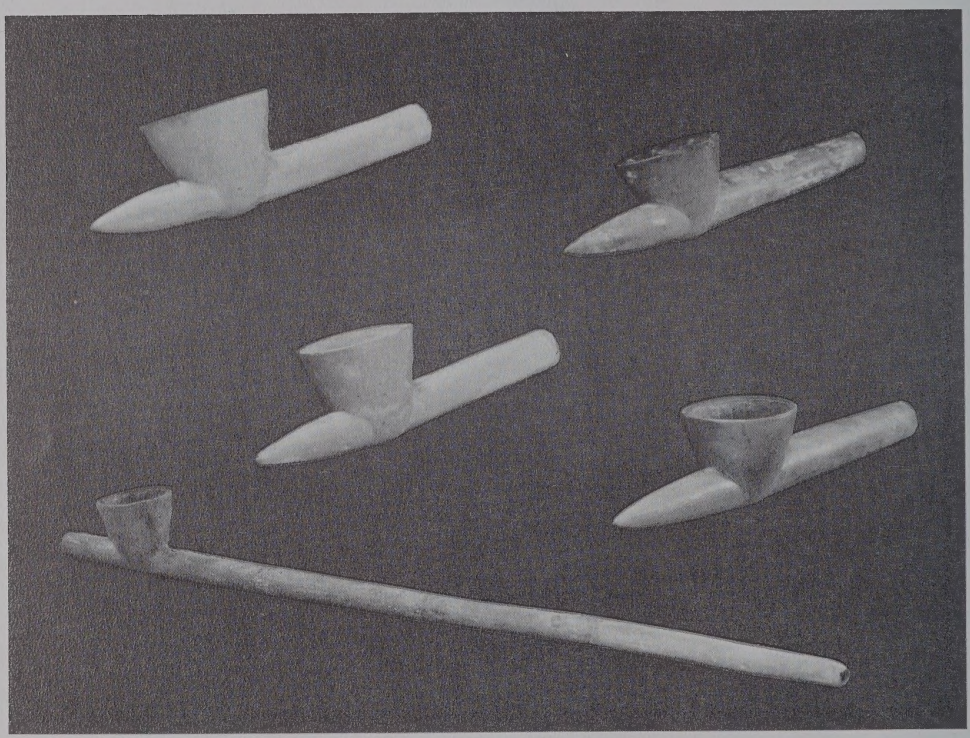
Robert Converse is the Editor of "Ohio Archaeologist." Prior to publishing this book, he had written "Ohio Stone Tools," "Ohio Slate Types," and "Ohio Flint Types." These 50 page or so softbound publications are also recommended additions to anyone's archaeological library.

Order information can be obtained by writing Robert Converse, P. O. Box 61, Plain City, Ohio 43064.



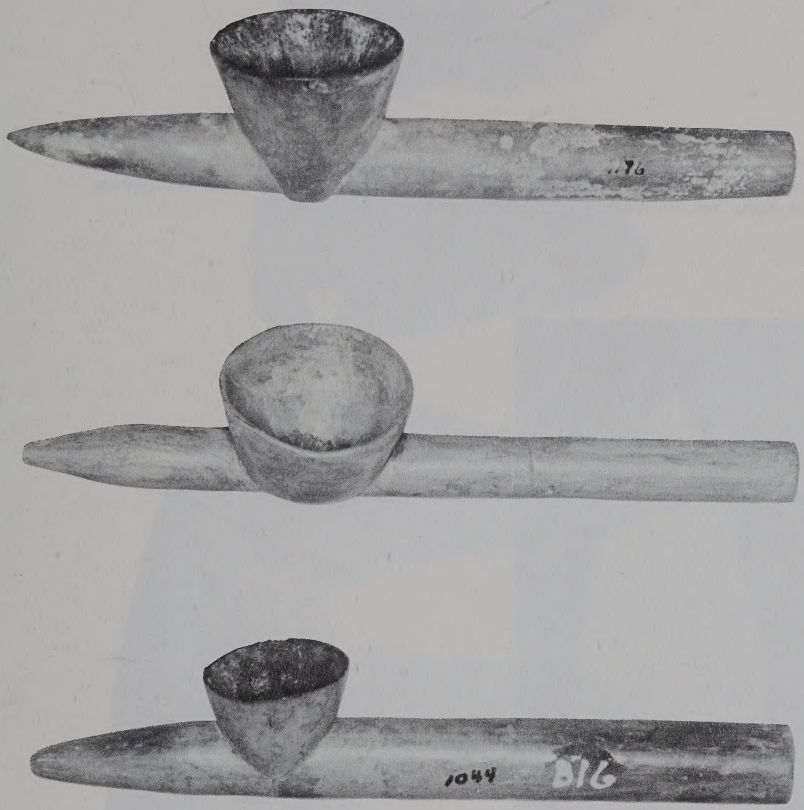
Three hump back gorgets from Ohio. This plate was taken from "The Meuser Collection Book" by Robert Converse and represents the kind and quality of artifacts pictured there.

Four exceptionally fine Haley period Caddoan pipes. This period pipe had the pointed drip and medium length stem. Average length of these pipes is 5 inches. Rarely found intact because of the thin and fragile characteristics, these four were perfect. All of these were excavated by Glen Kizzia at the East Mound in Clark Co., Arkansas. Two of these showed no evidence of ever having been smoked, the other two had traces of tobacco in bowl. Three of these pipes were formerly in collection of Sam Johnson; the one on the far right is in collection of Nancy Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas.



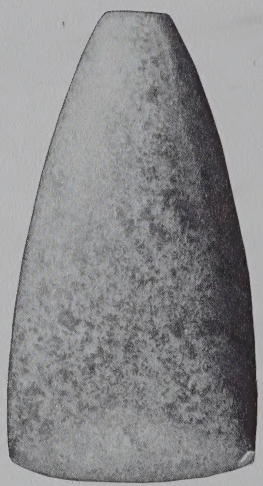
A fine long stem, Gibson period, Caddoan pipe. One of the oldest types of Caddoan pipes made. The long-stem is very desirable to collectors. The extremely long and delicate stem on this one is a shade over 10 in. The bowl, which would hold no more than a thimble full of tobacco is very thin walled.

This pipe was excavated at the Crenshaw site in Miller Co., Arkansas. Ex-collection of Sam Johnson.

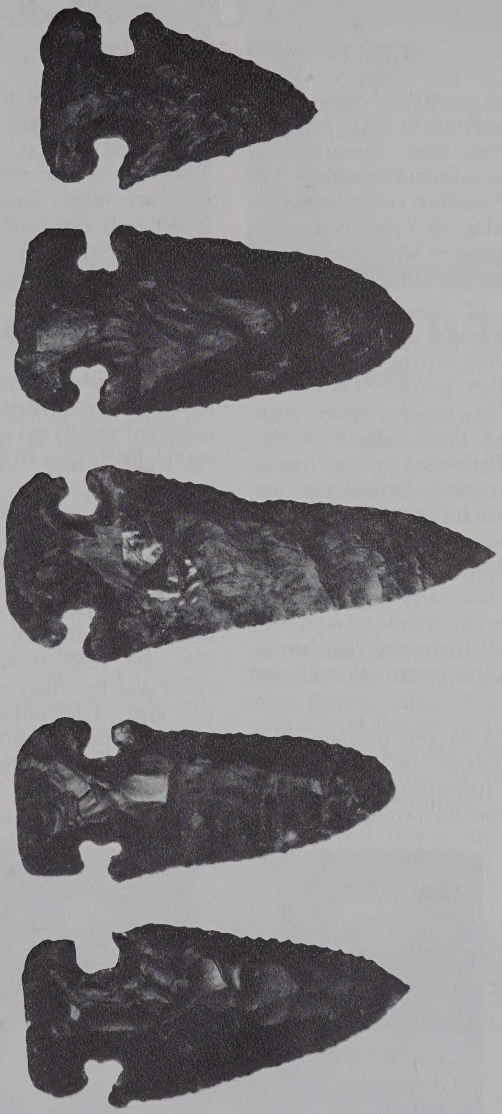


Top two are from the Crenshaw site — Miller County, Arkansas. Bottom Caddo pipe was discovered at the Davis site, Pike County, Arkansas and is of the Gibson Aspect of A.D. 500-1000. All three excavated by Glen Kizzia. Note that the top pipe shows treatment of bowl encircling stem. Bottom pipe displays insert of bowl features. No. B16 is the Genuine Indian Relic Society Authentication Certificate number.

Typical Caddoan claw design pipe. Crafted of native clay of the Miller County, Arkansas area. The bowl width is 1½ inches. The pipe length is 2¼ inches. Genuine Indian Relic Society Authentication No. B17.



Two fine Caddoan artifacts. The knife is white flint with small red specks of intrusive color, very thin and well made. Dark greenstone material is what this extremely fine small stone celt was manufactured from. Many hours were spent in the pecking and grinding process before a piece of this quality could be completed. Note the extreme square back and the well balanced taper of this piece. Both artifacts were found at the Crenshaw site in Miller Co., Arkansas. Knife former Sam Johnson collection. Celt is in Collection of Sam and Nancy Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas. Size celt length 4 inches.



Five fine black Ohio flint E-notches. This black material seemed to be a favorite of the Archaic flint napper. All five were found in Ohio and portray typical E-notch characteristics. Resharpening or beveled edges indicate that these relics were a favorite cutting tool.

from the collection of
Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana

TRI-STATE STONE AGE AXES

LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AUS-RET)

Chipped stone axes probably came into being during the late Paleo or early Archaic Period. Inasmuch as they remained a member of the aborigines assemblage of weapons/tools until modern times, it is not possible to assign a date to a particular axe unless it is found in context with other items during an excavation.

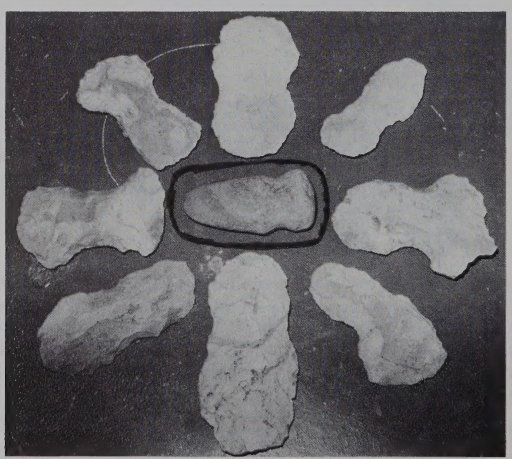
Based on the type of sites (pre-ceramic) most of these axes are found on, it seems they were used more widely during the Archaic Period than any other period. They have been fashioned from nearly every rock imaginable. Most of those found in the (Kansas-Missouri-Oklahoma) tri-state area were fashioned from chert, basically a low grade of flint, which occurs profusely throughout the area.

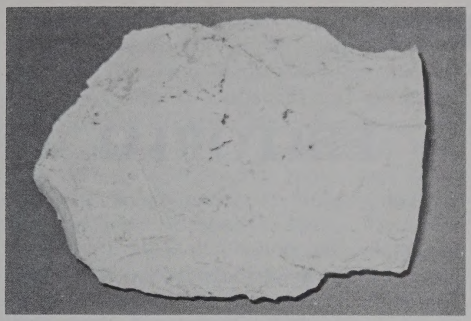
Based strictly on personal experience, less than 15% fall in the fine category, while the majority are quite crude. Crude or fine, the business ends are still there and capable of doing grievous bodily harm to man or animal.

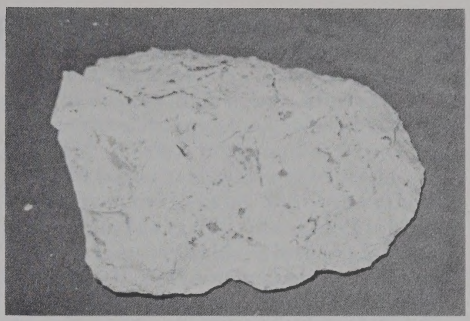
Most of those found in the tri-state area were made of granite or greenstone. Normally they are full-grooved or three-quarter grooved (grooved on three sides). The only one the author has found is full-grooved and made from extremely tough nodule of quartz. In outlying areas of Missouri, where they are more common, they are often found in association with Nebo Hill projectile points. These points were made mainly during the period 8000 B.C. to 5000 B.C.

If the grooved, polished axes and the Nebo Hill points are cultural kin, the axes are truly artifacts of antiquity. To the best of my knowledge, this association has occurred totally on surface finds and there is no scientific data firmly linking the artifacts.

The site on which I found my grooved axe has not produced any Nebo Hill type points to date. It is apparent to me the site is quite old, however, probably belonging to the Archaic Period. I make this speculation due to the complete absence of ceramics and the size and manufacturing techniques exhibited by other stone items collected at the site. The photograph below depicts eight chipped stone axes found in the immediate area, and the one full-grooved axe. The latter is relatively small, being only 4½ inches long.







TWO HALVES MAKE A WHOLE

By LTC Floyd B. Lyerla (AUS-RET)

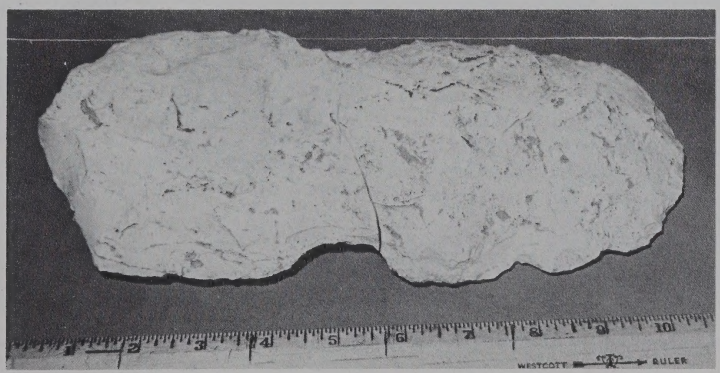
I have no way of calculating the odds of finding the two halves of an Indian artifact on an 80-acre field eight months apart in time, but I do know it is possible.

Early last fall I found one of the halves pictured above while searching a soybean field in Cherokee County, Kansas. A little over a week ago I found the other half. I did not realize that I had had a rare bit of fortune until I got home, cleaned off my latest finds, and began putting them with my display of items previously collected from that specific field. I was truly elated. I am sure the odds on such an occurrence must be great.

There is another aspect to this find that enhanced my enthusiasm. I have found a number of blanks (also called cache blades or preforms) on that field varying from 5 to 8 inches in length, and having no specific form. The joined halves of this artifact, as shown below, are nearly 11 inches long. It has two side notches as well as the formed edge all the way around. Although there is no apparent wear pattern, it is probable this stone relic was intended to serve as an axe or hoe.

The material is chert, a 'low' grade of flint, and is similar to that found at the Spanish Diggings (actually an ancient Indian quarry) near Peoria, Okla. This chert is normally white with small inclusive patterns of a different grade of material with similar color. A small amount of the chert from that location is light pink.

By the way, this is the second time I have found two nice artifacts in Cherokee County — a half at a time.



AUCTIONS

EDITORIAL

The Indian relic auction has become an integral part of the modern relic collectors world. Current agricultural techniques and increased population has created a greater demand than supply for Indian relics. Auctions provide the opportunity to add previously unattainable treasured items to one's collection. Anything can happen at auction and usually does.

In the last few years there have been many relic auctions. These have ranged from the put together junk to the old timers well known assemblages. Fakes are also part of the relic auction and I'm constantly amazed that they usually sell high.

The sales of the well known collectors draw the biggest crowds. At these sales the known rare relics become available. Many times museum quality artifacts are the center of attention and bidding. Generally the relic auction reflects the current and sometimes new market values. Some of the recent well attended auctions that offered large quantities of good long collected material were: The Gordon F. Meuser auction, (7 sessions); The Roger Mayne auction, (3 sessions); and the Dr. Warren Baker sale. The Dr. Baker auction was the most recent and will be the focus of this editorial.

Dr. Warren Baker, well known collector, and resident of Michigan City, Indiana, has been respected for many years. He specialized in collecting Michigan barbed axes and prehistoric copper relics. The auction of the Baker material was handled by Lynn Munger curator of the Potawatomi Museum, one of several people offering relic auction services.

It is always exciting for me planning to attend and anticipating what will happen at an upcoming auction. Anticipating what the material will be like is always sparked by word of mouth, general knowledge, hear say about the collection and well planned auction advertising. Private deals and selling the night before, and before and during the sale is exciting and a part of the scene. Collectors selling to obtain money to buy a wanted item many times breaks loose an otherwise unattainable relic.

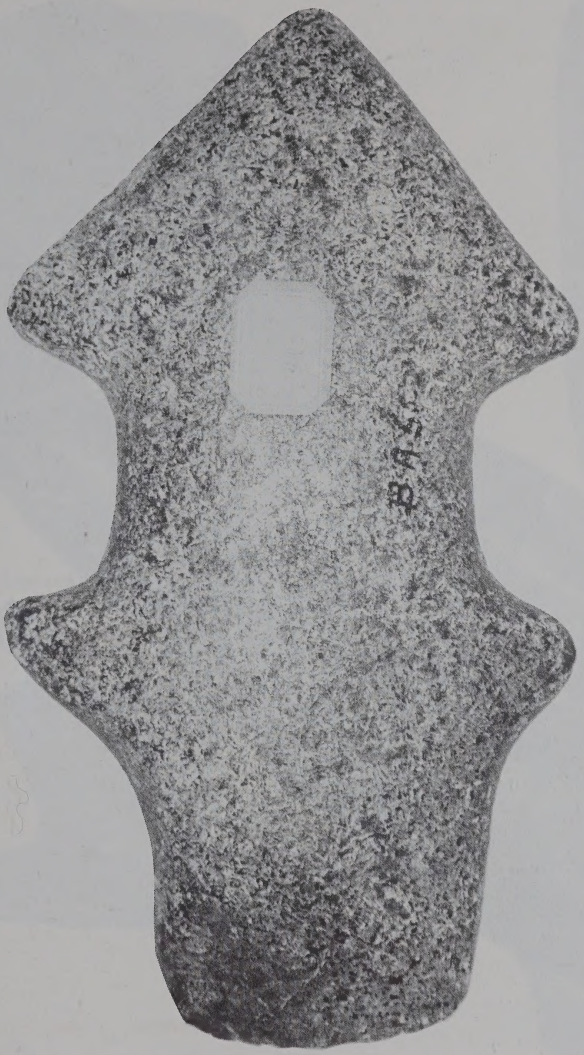
The first Dr. Baker auction contained many fine relics, 10 Michigan barbed axes and some of the rarest prehistoric copper types. The sale assemblage covered a wide array of stone relics, books, copper, a few bone and historic items and a few fakes. The auction was well attended with collectors from the Midwest. I talked to several collectors who had come to buy just one particular relic and sat patiently until their choice crossed the block. It's always interesting how different collectors try to get an edge on buying by dropping aspersions on the relic they want. This is usually done by suggesting that the relic is a fake or has been historically tampered with. Such aspersions were put on two particular relics at the Baker auction. The individual that suggested they were fake ended up buying them.

The funny part about this is that it was the general consensus that the two axes were indeed fakes. Two of the Michigan barbed axes were highly polished and probably historically reworked. Other fakes included a couple pipes and some framed flints. With these few exceptions the relics were most desirable. It was generally thought that the axes sold exceptionally high. The rare copper items sold in a low range considering the fact that good prehistoric copper is just not available. It was exciting to see the slate, flint and pipes sell. They sold high, medium and low proving anything can and does happen at auction.

The following photographs are some of the material sold at the Baker auction. These represent some of the choice material sold and the history that went with them. Since many times the great old assemblages are scattered we felt it important to record these relics for posterity! Collector history and relic history go hand in hand. Many times the fact that a relic has an old time collector history makes it more desirable. A lot of people think of it this way; the relic auction is the ever productive field where for the right consideration you can find and take home the relic of your choice!

Dr. Baker Auction in progress. This auction was well attended by many Midwest collectors.

View of relics and books waiting to go on the block at the Dr. Baker auction.



The 10 Michigan barbed axes commanded a lot of buyer attention at the Dr. Baker auction. This Michigan barbed was one of the rarest. Only a few triangulate straight from the rear barbs to the poll tip. Photographed actual size; Restored blade corner.

Photographed actual size, this prehistoric steatite owl effigy pipe was one of the steals at the Dr. Baker Auction. Everyone except one collector seemed to be looking out the window when this rare relic sold. The collector that bought it later said, "Buying relics like that is better than finding large diamonds."

Former Dr. Baker Collection

Curved base red Ohio pipestone Hopewell pipe. Found in Ross Co., Ohio by H. B. Brooks one mile north of Chillicothe among the north bank of the Scioto River.

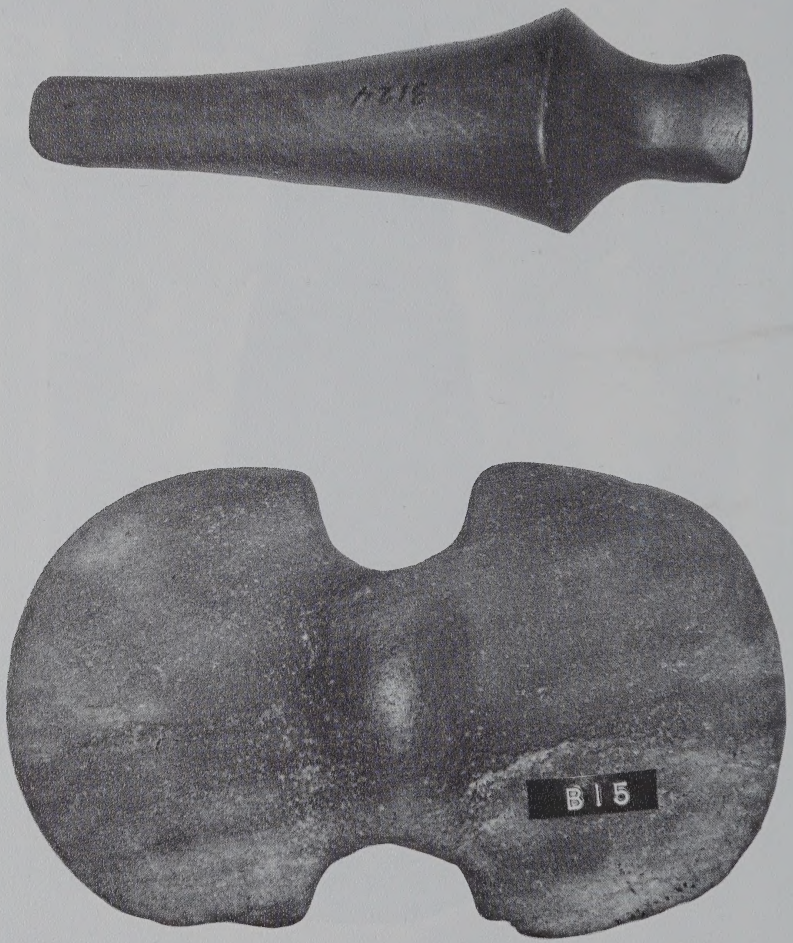
Intrusive Mound type beaver effigy flat base gray Ohio pipestone pipe. Found in Ohio. Restored.

Formerly Dr. Baker Collection

Item number 250. Cache of turkey tail points from Jefferson County, Indiana.
Former Dr. Baker Collection

One strong area of the Baker Collection sale was the rare copper items. Many of the copper relics will appear in *Redskin's* specialized copper issue. This outstanding copper grooved axe was found in Montgomery Co., Ky. and was pictured in Col. Bennet Young's "Prehistoric Men of Kentucky." This artifact was in the Payne collection.

Formerly Dr. Baker Collection

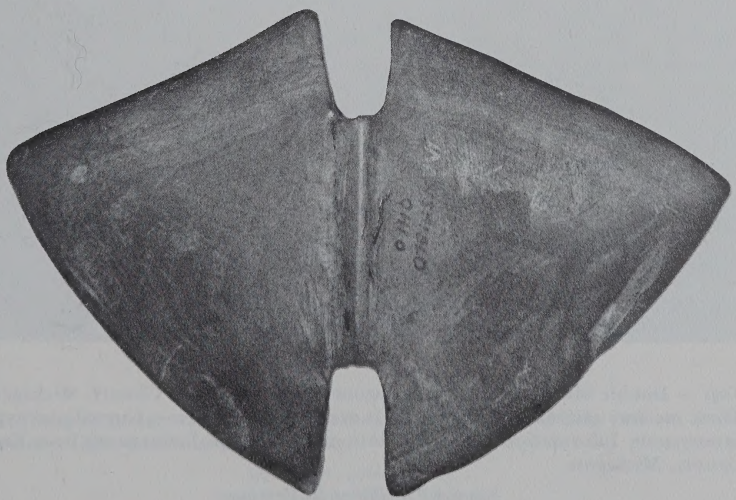


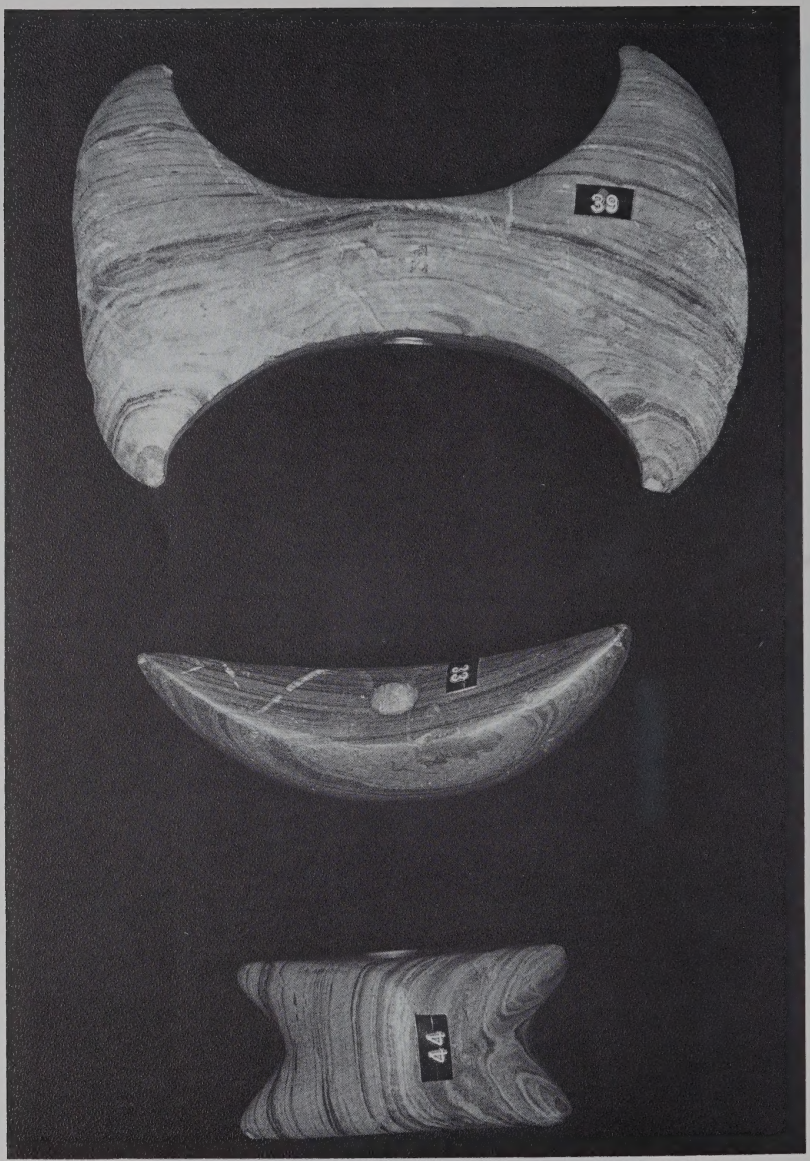
Top-slate lizzard of the Ohio lizzard type. No data other than number 3124. Bottom red, yellow and brown quartz. It originally came from a Connecticut collection. This is probably one of the authentic quartz banners.

Former Dr. Baker Collection

These two notched wing bannerstones are pictured actual size. The top specimen is light green banded slate from Madison County, Indiana. The bottom specimen was created from red slate and was found in Mansfield, Ohio.

Former Dr. Baker Collection





Top — Double bitted axe slate bannerstone found in Oscoda County, Michigan. These are very rare and this specimen is exceptional. Center — Curved pick type bannerstone. Information unknown. Bottom — Reel type bannerstone from Kent County, Michigan.

Former Dr. Baker Collection

This fine bell pestal was found in Randolph Co. near Union City, Indiana. It is made of a light brown speckled granite.

from the collection of
Don E. Lewis, Flora, Illinois

This spotted green and white porphyry Michigan barbed axe was found in Barry County, Michigan. It is the intermediate or common type. It was originally collected by Mike Barnum of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Prior to 1950 Mike assembled one of the largest and finest collections in Michigan, containing over 40 Michigan barbed axe types. Porphyry Michigan barbed axes are rare. This was the finest example of the 40 collected in this collection from southwest Michigan.

All the beautiful, colored flint items in centerfold from the collection of Tony Bakutis, Springfield, Illinois. Longest piece is 8¼ inches. The famous "Atlas Spear" is 7¼ inches long.

MERCURY / MEMPHIS